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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/748,523	12/30/2003	Michael Chiviendacz	10500.03.0716	8541

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EXAMINER	
YALEW, FIKREMARIAM A	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2136	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/748,523	CHIVIENDACZ ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Fikremariam Yalew	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 September 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6-9,11-23 and 25-56* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6-9,11-23,25-56* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The office action is in replay to an amendment filed on 09/21/2007.Claims 5,10,24 are cancelled. Claims 1,6,11,14,22,36,43,45,49 have been amended. Claims 1-4,6-9,11-23,25-56 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-4,6-9,11-23,25-56 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4,6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cloffi et al (hereinafter reffered as Cloffi) US Pub No 2003/0015866 in view of Moles(US Patent No 20040193910.

5. As per claims 1,6: Cloffi discloses a method/apparatus for making a secure identification information member for a user comprising: generating one or more obscured user identifiers (See 0002,0006); and generating a translucent identification member having a translucent area that includes the one or more obscured user identifiers (See 0006-007).

Cloffi does not explicitly teach assigning identification information to the one or more obscured user identifiers; storing the identification information and associated one or more obscured user identifiers; and providing the identification information on the translucent identification member.

However Moles teaches assigning identification information to the one or more obscured user identifiers(See 0047 and Fig 5 step 405); storing the identification information and associated one or more obscured user identifiers(See 0047) ; and providing the identification information on the translucent identification member(See 0047 and Fig 4 steps 405,425).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Moles within Cloffi inorder to enhancing security of the system.

6. As per claims 2,7: the combination of Cloffi and Moles disclose the method wherein generating the one or more obscured user identifiers includes: obtaining user specific information associated with the user (see 0002,0006); and combining the user specific information with other information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers (See Cloffi 0026,0032).

7. As per claims 3,8: the combination of Cloffi and Moles disclose the method wherein generating the one or more obscured user identifiers includes: obtaining user specific information associated with the user (See Cioffi 0026,0032); and using the user specific information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers (See Cioffi 0026,0032).

8. As per claims 4,9: the combination of Cioffi and Moles disclose the method of wherein generating the one or more obscured user identifiers includes: generating the one or more obscured user identifiers independent of any user specific information (See Cioffi 0045).

9. **Claims 11-13,22-23,25-27,36-40,43-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oksman et al(hereinafter referred as Oksman) US Patent No 5,233,436 in view of in view of Nagae(US Patent No 6230169).**

10. As per claim 11: Oksman discloses a method for securely providing identification information comprising: sending a visual filtering pattern to a display device wherein the filtering pattern is defined such that when the visual filtering pattern is visually combined with one or more obscured user identifiers located on a translucent identification member (See col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41,col 5 lines 8-15), a designated one of the one or more identifiers is visually revealed (col 3 lines 62-65,col 4 lines 17-19); and receiving data representing the visually revealed identifier(col 5 lines 5-15).

Oksamn does not explicitly teach identification member sized to be smaller than a display.

However Nagae teaches teach identification member sized to be smaller than a display(See col 2 lines 1-12 and col 4 lines 12-34).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system.

11. As per claim 12: Oksman discloses the method including sending the received data representing the visually revealed identifier to an authentication apparatus (See Oksman col 5 lines 5-15).

12. As per claim 13: Oksman discloses the method wherein the data representing the visually revealed identifier is received using a device other than the device on which the visual filtering pattern is displayed (See Oksman col 3 lines 63-65 and col 4 lines 14-18).

13. As per claim 22: Oksman discloses a method for associating secure identification information with a user comprising: receiving a request from a user for one or more obscured user identifiers (See Oksman col 5 lines 27-36,col 5 lines 43-48); recording a link between the user and the identification information associated with the one or more obscured user identifiers (See Oksman col 6 lines 6-12).

Oksman does not explicitly teach wherein the one or more obscured user identifiers are on a translucent identification member, sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

However Nagae teaches wherein the one or more obscured user identifiers are on a translucent identification member, sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system

14. As per claim 23: Oksman discloses the method including: providing the one or more obscured user identifiers to the user (see Oksman col 2 lines 16-28 and col 5 lines 43-47).

15. As per claim 25: Oksman discloses the method wherein the one or more obscured user identifiers are sent to a third party to be placed on a translucent identification member for the user (See col 5 lines 27-36,col 5 lines 43-48).

10. As per claim 26: Oksman discloses the method wherein the one or more obscured user identifiers are sent to the user for placement on a translucent identification member (See Oksman col 5 lines 43-47).

11. As per claim 27: Oksman discloses the method wherein the one or more obscured user identifiers are selected from a pre-existing pool of obscured user identifiers (See Oksman col 6 lines 6-12).

12. As per claim 36: Oksman discloses an apparatus for securely providing identification information comprising: a translucent identification member authenticator operative to receive user data representing a revealed identifier in response to overlaying a translucent identification member on a display (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-41,col 5 lines 8-15); and operative to compare the received data with a corresponding expected revealed identifier to determine whether proper authentication of the user is appropriate (see Oksman col 5 lines 5-15).

Oksman does not explicitly teach sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

However Nagae teaches sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system

13. As per claim 37: Oksman and Nagae disclose the apparatus wherein the translucent identification member authenticator determines the expected revealed identifier prior to the receipt of the received data corresponding to the revealed identifier (See Oksman col 5 lines 5-15).

14. As per claim 38: Oksman and Nagae disclose the apparatus wherein the translucent identification member authenticator determines the expected revealed identifier after the receipt of the received data corresponding to the revealed identifier (See Oksman col 5 lines 5-15).

15. As per claim 39: Oksman discloses an apparatus for associating secure identification information with a user comprising: a circuit operative to receive a request from a user for a translucent identification member (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-41 col 5 lines 27-36,col 5 lines 43-48); and operative to record a link between the user and the identification information associated with the one or more obscured user identifiers (See Oksamn col 6 lines 6-12).

Oksman does not explicitly teach sized to be smaller than a display,that is sent to the user.

However Nagae teaches sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system.

16. As per claim 40: Oksman and Nagae disclose the apparatus wherein the circuit is operative to select the one or more obscured user identifiers are selected from a pre-existing pool of one or more obscured user identifiers (See Oksman col 6 lines 6-12).

17. As per claim 43: Oksman discloses an apparatus for securely providing identification information comprising: a visual filtering pattern generator operative to generate a visual filtering pattern based on data identifying a translucent identification member that has a translucent area that includes one or more obscured user identifiers such that when the visual filtering pattern is visually combined with the one or more obscured user identifiers on the translucent identification member (col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41 and col 5 lines 8-15), a designated one of the one or more obscured user identifiers is revealed(col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41).

Oksman does not explicitly teach sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

However Nagae teaches sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system

18. As per claim 44: Oksman and Nagae disclose the apparatus including a translucent identification member authenticator operative to receive data representing the revealed identifier in response to overlaying the translucent identification member with one or more obscured user identifiers on a display (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41,col 5 lines 5-15,); and to compare the received data with a corresponding expected identifier to determine whether proper authentication of the recipient is appropriate (See Oksman col 5 lines 8-15).

19. As per claim 45: Oksman discloses a method for securely providing identification information comprising: displaying a visual filtering pattern defined such that when the visual filtering pattern is combined with one or more obscured user identifiers located on a translucent identification member, a designated one of the one or more visual identifiers is revealed (col 4 lines 14-18,col 4 lines 16-25); and receiving input data representing the visually revealed identifier (col 4 lines 14-18,col 5 lines 5-15).

Oksman does not explicitly teach sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

However Nagae teaches sized to be smaller than a display, that is sent to the user.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn inorder to enhance security of the system.

20. As per claim 46: Oksman and Nagae disclose the method wherein displaying the visual filtering pattern includes indicating an overlay area on the display for overlaying the translucent identification member (See Oksman col 4 lines 16-25).

21. As per claim 47: Oksman and Nagae disclose the method including the step of transmitting the received input data representing the visually revealed identifier (See Oksamn col 4 lines 16-25).

22. As per claim 48: Oksman and Nagae disclose the method wherein the received input data is received on a device other than the device that is used to display the visual filtering pattern (See Oksman col 5 lines 8-15).

23. As per claim 49: Oksman and Nagae disclose a secure identification information member comprising: a translucent area having an information pattern representing one or more identifiers configured to overlay a portion of a display screen (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41 and col 5 lines 8-15).

24. As per claim 50: Oksman and Nagae disclose the secure identification information member including additional information thereon relating to at least one specific use of the member (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41 and col 5 lines 8-15).

25. As per claim 51: Oksman and Nagae disclose the secure identification information member wherein the additional information represents information for use in at least one of: voting, banking, online transaction and membership (See Oksman col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41 and col 5 lines 8-15).

26. **Claims 14-20 and 29-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oksman et al (hereinafter referred as Oksman) US Patent No 5,233,436 in view of Brown et al (hereinafter referred as Brown) US Patent No 6784905 and further in view of Nagae(US Patent No 6230169).**

27. As per claims 14,29: Oksman discloses a method/system for securely providing identification information comprising: receiving user identification information (col 5 lines 7-15); using the user identification information to identify a translucent identification member and one or more obscured user identifiers known to have been associated with such user (col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41,col 5 lines 8-15); generating a visual filtering pattern that when combined with the one more obscured user identifiers on the identified translucent identification member will reveal the selected particular obscured user identifier from among the obscured user identifiers(col 4 lines 14-19,col 4 lines 32-41,col 5 lines 8-15); transmitting the visual filtering pattern and requesting entry of the revealed identifier(See col 4 lines 52-68,col 4 lines 17-19); and receiving data representing the revealed identifier(See col 5 lines 8-15).

Oksman does not explicitly teach selecting from the one or more obscured user identifiers a particular obscured user identifier to be used as a second factor of authentication for the user associated with the received user identification information.

However Brown teaches selecting from the one or more obscured user identifiers a particular obscured user identifier to be used as a second factor of authentication for the user associated with the received user identification information(col 6 lines 6-12)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Oksman as disclosed by brown inorder to renders the translucent identification system more effective.

The combination of Oksman and Brown do not explicitly teach sized to be smaller than a display that comprises a plurality of obscured user identifiers.

However Nagae teaches sized to be smaller than a display that comprises a plurality of obscured user identifiers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagae within Oksamn and Brown inorder to enhance security of the system.

15. As per claims 15,30:the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method including examining the received data representing the visually revealed identifier to determine if it matches an expected value (See Oksman col 5 lines 7-15).

28. As per claims 16,31: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method wherein the expected value has been determined before receipt of the received data representing the visually revealed identifier (See Oksman col 4 lines 13-20).

29. As per claims 17,32: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method wherein the expected value is determined after receipt of the received data representing the visually revealed identifier (See Oksman col 4 lines 13-20).

30. As per claims 18,33: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method including granting a right to the user if the received data representing the visually revealed identifier matches the expected value (See Oksman col 5 lines 5-15).

31. As per claims 19,34: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method including sending the received data representing the visually revealed identifier to an authentication apparatus (See Oksman col 6 lines 6-12,col 5 lines 5-15).

32. As per claims 20,35: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method including receiving a reply from the authentication apparatus and granting a right to the user if the authentication apparatus indicates that a match with the expected value occurred (See Oksman col 5 lines 7-15).

33. As per claims 21: the combination of Oksman-Brown-Nagae disclose the method wherein the step of using the user identification information includes checking if the translucent identification member is valid based on a list of invalid translucent identification members (See Oksman col 5 lines 7-15).

34. **Claims 28,41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oksman et al (hereinafter referred as Oksman) US Patent No 5,233,436 in view of Nagae(US Patent No 6230169) and further in view of McVoy et al (hereinafter referred as McVoy) US Patent No 3827726.**

35. As per claim 28: Oksman and Nagae disclose claim 22 as recited above. Oksman and Nagae do not explicitly teach the request from the user includes user specific information and wherein the user specific information is combined with other information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers. However McVoy

discloses the request from the user includes user specific information and wherein the user specific information is combined with other information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers. It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Oksman and Nagae as disclosed by McVoy because combining user specific information with other information to produce the obscured user identifiers simplify the choice of the obscure identifier.

36. As per claim 41-42: Oksman and Nagae disclose claim 39 as recited above. Oksman and Nagae does not explicitly teach the circuit is operative to request information from the user that includes user specific information and wherein the user specific information is combined with other information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers. However McVoy discloses the circuit is operative to request information from the user that includes user specific information and wherein the user specific information is combined with other information to produce the one or more obscured user identifiers (col 5 lines 3-10). It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Oksman as disclosed by McVoy because combining user specific information with other information to produce the obscured user identifiers simplify the choice of the obscure identifier.

44. Claims 52-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by McVoy et al (hereinafter referred as McVoy) US Patent No 3827726 in view of Nagao et al(hereinafter referred as Nagao) US Patent No 5552845.

45. As per claim 52: McVoy discloses a transaction card comprising: a first portion at least containing transaction card identification information (col 5 lines 3-14);

McVoy does not explicitly disclose a second portion containing a translucent identification member having a translucent area that includes one or more obscured user identifiers.

However Nagao discloses a second portion containing a translucent identification member having a translucent area that includes one or more obscured user identifiers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at that time the invention was made to employ the teachings method of Nagao within McVoy inorder to enhance security of the system.

46. As per claim 53: the combination of McVoy and Nagao disclose the transaction card wherein the second portion containing the translucent identification member includes an attached translucent identification member (See McVoy col 5 lines 8-10).

47. As per claim 54: the combination of McVoy and Nagao disclose the transaction card wherein the second portion containing the translucent identification member includes an open area with a connecting structure configured to receive and hold the translucent identification member (See McVoy col 5 lines 7-12).

48. As per claim 55: the combination of McVoy and Nagao disclose the transaction card wherein the translucent identification member is configured to overlay at least a portion of a display screen (See McVoy col 5 lines 7-12).

49. As per claim 56: the combination of McVoy and Nagao disclose the transaction card wherein the translucent identification member includes a translucent area having an information pattern representing a plurality of different identifiers for use at a plurality

of different times and is configured to overlay at least a portion of a display screen (See McVoy col 5 lines 3-14, col 5 lines 7-12).

Conclusion

37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO 892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fikremariam Yalew whose telephone number is 5712723852. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Moazzami Nasser can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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FA

Art unit 2136

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1/3/08